S. MITCHELL and A. J. ROGERS, General Traveling Agents.

of our full duty as citi public, but it is consoli

realize that free speathought, free school molested right of re

worship and free a dearer and more univer

These guarantees

stituted authorities vigorously upheld.

tolerated in a grea

must execute the pe preservation of publicussion, the integri

orderly administra

tinue forever the re

our Government se

carry it into effect.

to be in power.

market.

Against Trusts.

This purpose will be steadily pursued, both

by the enforcement of the laws now in exist-ence, and the recommendation and support

of such new statutes as may be necessary to

Better Standard of Citizenship.

Our naturalization and immigration laws

should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to under-

stand, or too vicious to appreciate the great

value and beneficence of our institutions and

laws, and against all who come here to make

war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmind-ful of the need of improvement among our

own citizens, but with the zeal of our fore-

fathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be ban-ished from the land, if we shall attain that

high destiny as the foremost of the enlight-

ened nations of the world which, under

Civil Service Reform,

Reforms in the civil service must go on:

But the changes should be real and genuine-

not perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in be-

half of any party, simply because it happens

As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in

which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of

the best men who would accept appointment

whenever it has been thus administered.

land trade, commerce and industry.

Revive Merchant Marine.

the restoration of our American morehant

nerchant marine has been steadily declining

until it is now lower both in the percentage

of tonnage and the number of vessels em-ployed, than it was prior to the Civil War.

Commendable progress has been made of

fate years in the upbull ling of the American

Navy, but we must supplement these efforts

by providing as a proper consort for it a

merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our

business necessities and the patriotic aspira-

Urges Arbitration Treaty.

It will be our aim to pursue a firm and

dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our National honor and always insisting upon the enforce-

ment of the lawful rights of American citi-

zens everywhere. Our diplomacy should

seek nothing more and accept nothing less

We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggres-sion. War should never be entered upon un-

til every agency of peace has falled; peace is preferable to war in almost every contin-

Arbitration is the true method of settle-

nent of international as well as local or in-

dividual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the

Forty-ninth Congress in 1886, and its appli-cation was extended to our diplomatic rela-

tions by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress

in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain

was signed at Washington and transmitted

to the Senate for its ratification in January

own initiative; since it has been recognized

as the leading feature of our foreign policy

throughout our entire national history-the

adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods

rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of

reason and peace, not passion and war, con-trolling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an exam 'e certain to be followed by others.

I respectfully urge the early action of

the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter

of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratifi-cation of such a treaty can hardly be over-

estimated in the cause of advancing civiliza-

tion. It may well engage the best thou ht of the statesman and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Convene Congress at Once.

Lusiness Interests. Its members are the

sovereign will should not operate as an in-

and nothing is more binding upon the

agents of their will than the obligation of

It has always seemed to me that the post-

ponement of the meetings of Congress until

more than a year after it has been chosen

deprived Congress too often of the inspira-tion of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident,

therefore, that to postpone action in the

presence of so great a necessity would be

unwise on the part of the Executive because

unjust to the interests of the people.
Our actions now will be freer from mere

partisan consideration than if the question

of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly

two years from a Congressional election, and

polities cannot so greatly distract us as it such contest was immediately pending. We

can approach the problem calmly and pa-

triotically without fearing its effect upon an

In view of these considerations I shall

deem it my duty as President to convene

There could be no better time to put the

that Congress in se

mediate action.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment

Since this treaty is clearly the result of our

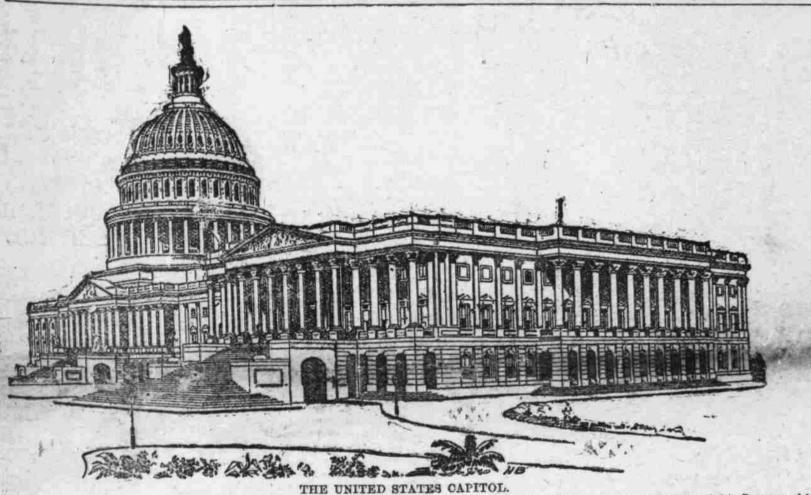
tions of a great people.

than is due us.

Providence, we ought to achieve.

like the United State

than ever before.



on the east portice of this noble edifice President McKinley was sworn in by Chief Justice Fuller, and then delivered his Inaugural.)

# M'KINLEY TAKES THE OATH. deliberation. In my humble judgment the historic Senate—preserving the unrestricted rights of amendment and of

tional Bimetalism.

40,000 PEOPLE IN THE PARADE.

The Inaugural Address -- The Financlal System Needs Revision and the Country Must Have Speedy Relief.

Washington, (Special.)—William Mc-Kinley, of Ohio, was Thursday installed as President of the United States for the term of four years, continuing until March 4th, 1901, and Grover Cleveland, for the second time, passed from the exercise of the high office of President and re-entered private life. In his capacity as ex-President he has but one living contemporary, his inmediate predecessor, Benjamin Harrison. All the others, who within the last thirty years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the great American Republic-Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthurhave joined the silent majority. Inci-dental to the actual asssuming of the ceding it in point of time, Garret A. Ho-

bart, of New Jersey (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in national politics), took the oath of office as Vice-President of the United States and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer Shortly after 10 o'clock Wm. McKin-

ley was met by the committee, and leaning on the arm of Senator Sherman walked to the carriage that was to bear him to the capitol. When he appeared there was great cheering. Troop A., National Guard, of Ohio,

Cleveland's Crack Cavalry, about a hundred strong mounted on black chargers opened the way through the mass of people.

The division escorting the President and President-elect to the capitol was composed of United States troops, being a District of Columbia National



WM. M'KINLEY (The Newly Installed President.)

The civic and military organizations were in line to the number of

The parade under the marshalship of Gen. Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of Gen. Grant, was formed and moved without a jar. It was perhaps the most brilliant spectacle ever witnessed in Washington.

ARRIVAL IN THE SENATE CHAMBER-VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON'S ADDRESS. When, promptly at noon, ex-Presiident Cleveland and President McKinley entered the chamber the whole assemblage rose to receive them as they took the seats of honor set apart for their respective reception. Vice President Stevenson, to whom the Senate returned his thanks in graceful terms. He said he ranked as chief among the favors political fortune had bestowed upon him that of having been the assotion in this chamber. Then he entered upon a defense of the rules of the Sen-

ate as follows: rules governing this body are founded consideration the revision of our coinage, deep in human experience; that they banking and currency laws, and give them are the results of centuries of tirless that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate effort in legislative hall, to conserve, to render stable and secure the rights and liberties which have been achieved by is my purpose to appoint a commission of conflict. By its rules the Senate wisely prominent, well-informed citizens of differfixed the limits of its own rower. Of ent parties, who will command public con those who clamor against the Senate and its methods of procedure it may special fitness for the work. Business experitruly be said: "They know not what they do.' In this chamber alone are the country be so directed that such a report preserved, without restraint, two es- will be made as to receive the support of all sentials of wise legislation and of good parties, and our finances cease to be the sub-government—the right of amendment ject of mere partisan contention. The exand debate. Great evils often result from hasty legislation—rarely from the delay which follows full discussion and

deliberation. In my humble judgment He Declares in Favor of Internation after deliberation-possesses in our scheme of government a value which cannot be measured by words."

He closed by saying: "For the able and distinguished gentleman who succeeds me as your presiding officer, I earnestly invoke the same co-operation and courtesy you have generously ac-

corded me. The extra session of the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress, called by Presi-March 4th, then commenced. The late Vice-President made way for his successor, Mr. Hobart, to whom the oath



GROVER CLEVELAND.

(The Retiring President.) of office was administered, after which he made a brief address. He then proceeded to swear in his turn such as were present of the thirty Senators whose terms of election or re-election began contemporaneously with that of the President. This ceremony completed, both houses of Congress and many of the more privileged spectators adjourned to the east portico. There in the presence of an immense throng, Chief Justice Fuller administered to Fresident McKinley the brief obligation prescribed, to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and President McKinley delivered his inaugural address.

## The Inaugural Address.

Fellow Citizens: In obsdience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer rel ance than npon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance-are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing id eness upon willing labor and loss to useful enter-

The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, morits stability to doubt or dispute.

For Better Paper Money. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my udgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and to a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prospertty have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With a lequate revenue secured, but not accorded a unanimous vote of thanks until then, we can enter upon such changes for his courtesy and ability in the chair, in our finance laws as will, while insuring safety and volum- to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are ciate—and of having known something the outgrowth of experience and trial and of the friendship—of the men with should not be amended without investigawhom he had so long held official rela- tion and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes.

We must be both "sure we are right" and 'make haste slowly." If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient "It must not be forgotten that the to create a commission to take under early eximination that their importance demands,

If such power is vested in the President it fidence both on account of their ability and ence and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of

Favors Bimetallism.

The question of international bimetallfsm will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command.

The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially n periods like the present of depression in

business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the per-

manent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with sase and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and the serving administered. visions for that most deserving body of pub-lic creditors, the soldiers and the sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States. More Revenue -- Not Loans.

The Government should not be permitted run behind or increase its debt in imies Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties.

A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its re-It can only be met by loans or an increased While a large annual surplus of revenue

may invite waste and extravagance, inade-quate revenue creates distrust and underines public and private credit. Neither should be encouraged. Between nore loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance

or postponement. The best way for the Government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes-not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt-through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal,

For Revenue Legislation. It is the settled policy of the government pursued from the beginning and practice

by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from tax-supon foreign productions entering the United state for sale or consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxa-tion, except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any need-le-s additions to the subject of internal tax-

ation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the indus-tries and the development of our country.

It is therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legisla-tion that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplyingsufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be generally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of what-ever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop

deficiencies by the restoration of that pro-tective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the Treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the eredit of the Government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the rain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several

In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agrisultural and manufactured products. The prief trial given this legislation amply justifles a further experiment and additional dis-cretionary power in the making of commer-the seat of government in the execution of cial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the prod- | jury but a benefit. ucts of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need | Government upon a sound financial and and cannot produce ourselves, and which do economic basis than now. The people have not involve any loss of labor to our own only recently voted that this should be done people, but tend to increase their employ-

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of tollers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loval in their support. while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and

iiberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory, has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures,

Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March. 1897. Sectionalism Disappears.

The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established and insist upon their faithful observace. In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have falled in the discharge apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of ens of the great Resectional or geographical lines, but to some g and encouraging to extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation.

sch, a free press, free s, the free and un-religious liberty and ad fair elections are consulty enjoyed to-day The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people.

The North and the South no longer divide must be sacredly pre-engthened. The con-nust be cheerfully and Lynchings must not be on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true feliciand civilized country ecourts—not mobs— les of the law. The order, the right of dis-Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It is ennobling, and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be four courts and the

my constant aim to do nothing, and permit of justice must connothing to be done, that will arrest or dis-ture this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affilia-tion which now animates so many thousands A n. on Mylich The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "oppoin both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to sition to all combinations of capital organpromote and increase it. Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as appli-cable, I would have all my countrymen obzed in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legisla-

tion as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undus charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Unite 1 States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.' This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—an' I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsi-bilities.

CAROLINA.

[By Miss S. Jessie Wilbur, Manson, N. C., who can supply copies of this song, with music, on application.]

Talk of Italy's sunny skies, Of Norway's midnight sun, Of Switzerland's grandest scenery, Eogland's fame by Shakespeare won. But grander far than these I know, Is Carolina's strand. Her dancing streams, her wave-washed shore, And snow-capped mountains

Carolina, Carolina, the beautiful Land Carolina, the dutiful land for you.

What was ancient Rome or Greece With Carolina compared? No martyrs needs this land of peace, Here sorrow by all is shared. Our gallant men surpass the world, Our girls are peerless too, Our women pure as the starry sky, And good, serene and true.

If every other land on earth, Confined their treasures rare. And old N. C. withheld her own, There'd be no treasures there: And all their boasted beauties With one fair land were shared. Naught would our Carolina loose, Were she Congress should give prompt attention to with it compared.

marine, once the pride of the seas in all the CHORUS. great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent considera-Brown-I wonder who originated the den that it is unlucky to begin anything | ber on both sides of the House. tion. The United States has progressed with on Friday? Robinson-Probably it was marvelous rapidity in every field of enter-prise and endeavor until we have become some lazy individual who preferred to oremost in nearly all the great lines of inwait until Saturday .- Puck. Yet, while this is true, our American

If Ananias looks up upon the affairs of the world he will wonder why it went so hard with him and so many Cuban war correspondents escape.

DURRANT MUST HANG.

Appeal Denied to Monster Who Lured Girls to Church and Murdered Them. The California Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the case of Theodore Durrant, found guilty of the murder of Blanche Lamont in Emanuel Church. San Franciso, Cal. He appealed from the verdict of guilty, alleging errors in the rulings of the trial Judge, and filling a voluminous bill of exceptions. The Trial Judge, however, was af-



THEODORE DURRANT.

firmed in all his disputed rulings and the verdict approved by the Supreme Court. The Emanuel Church murders horrithe whole country. The bodies of two gir's were found quite nude, one in the belfry of the church and the other in a room. Durrant was a medical student and a member of the church, and the testi-mony showed that he was in the habit of luring girls of the church to the belfry of the church, for which he had a key. The evidence was chiefly circumstantial.

END OF FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. Three Appropriation Bills, Including Sundry Civil Bill, Not Signed,

At 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the Fiftyfourth Congress adjourned. Speaker Reed's address, prior to adjournment, follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Two years ago you were summoned to your share of a legislative work which could not be otherwise than disagreeable, disappointing and unsatisfactory, for it involved a dismal struggle to adapt a narrowing income to the growing wants of a great

Nation, growing to be still greater.

"You were, most of you, untried in your new vocation. How others have performed their share of the task it is not for us to say. But it is proper for me to say that your share of the divided duty has been performed with so much readiness and good sense that even among the asperities of a heated campaign there was no room for any attack upon the House of Representatives.

"To ail of you then, gentlemen of all parties, I offer the sincere expression of the highest personal regard."

Four of the great appropriation bills have failed—the Indian bill, the Agricultural bill and the Sundry Civil bill by reason of the

President's refusal to sign them, and the

General Deficiency bill by the failure of the

conference to agree.

MCKINLEY'S CAL NET.

Secretary of State, JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury, EYMAN J. GAGE, of Illinois.

Secretary of War, RUSSEL A. ALGER, of Mich an.

Secretary of the Navy, JOHN D. LONG, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior, CORNELICS N. BLISS, of New York. Postmaster General, JAMES A. GARY,

of Maryland. Attorney-General, JOS. M'KENNA,

of California. Secretary of Agriculture, JAMES WILSON, of Iowa.

### NEWS ITEMS CONDENSED

Southern Pencil Pointers. California Supreme Court denies

Theodore Durant a new trial. The Spartanburg (S. C.) Iron Works has been burned. Not one dollar's worth of machinery was saved. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$10,000.

Wm. C. Hale, the missing president of the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association, at Atlanta, Ga., has been indicted by the grand jury for embezzling \$5,217 of the funds of the association.

Rains throughout Kentucky has caused numerous railroad washouts, and is said to have been the heaviest in

A cyclone struck Nashville, Tenn., injuring several buildings, including the McKendree Methodist church.

At Savannah, Ga., W. B. Bennet, Jesup, tax receiver of Wayne, county, was turown from a buggy by a runaway horse and killed.

Tennessee will vote on a Constitutional Convention on April 5.

At Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, the brig Finnwood arrived with 5,000 sacks of coffee, consigned to the Charleston Coffee Importing Company. This is the first cargo received by the com-

Ex-Judge W. M. Krump, the most distinguished lawyer in Richmond, Va., is dead. Aged 78.

Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, has commuted the death sentence of Sam Grant to life imprisonment, Grant is a Americas jail.

#### Hunt, whose body he threw in a river. Starling B. Edmunds, of Louisville, Ky., has been arrested in St. Louis, on an indictment charging him with conspiring to misappropriate the funds of the German National Bank, of that city.

## All About the North.

The electric power house of the Union Traction company, at Philadelphia, operating a half dozen lines of trolley cars, has been destroyed by fire.

At Boston an explosion of gas, which leaked from two great six-inch mains which cross the subway at the corner of Tremont and Boyleston streets, killed six, injured two, probably fatally, and nearly fifty other persons.

Near Zanesville, O., three men were killed and two fatally injured by a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio rail-

At Oshkosh, Wis., fire destroyed the extensive wagon factory of Streight & Co. Loss \$100,000; covered by insur-At New York, Tommy West, of Chi-

cago, defeated Joe Wolcott, of Boston, the hitherto invincible welterweight, in their 20 round bout at the Broadway Athletic Club.

An active volcano has appeared in Great Salt Lake, Utah, near Promontory Station. W J. Koerner was sentenced in

New York to be electrocuted on April 19 for the murder of Rose Red-At New Bedford, Mass., the boiler

house, harness shop and cloth room of Acushnet mills were wrecked by a boiler explosion, killing two men. Loss estimated at \$40,000.

## Miscellaneous.

Consul General Lee in a cablegram to Secretary Olney from Havana, Cuba. says: "All quiet. No excitement here now. I hope to secure the promise of trial of all Americans imprisoned. Those found innocent to be released, and those guilty to be sent out of the

Hazen S. Pingree is still mayor of Detroit and Governor of the State of Michigan according to an opinion rendered by the full bench of the Wayne

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who sailed for Europe January 2d, has returned. He went abroad with the hope of promoting an international Congress of bimetallism. He said his visit had. been a very sattsfactory and interesting

## Washington Notes.

In the United States Senate Friday Marcus Alonzo Hanna was sworn in as Senator to succeed John Sherman, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of State in President McKinley's cabinet.

Ex-President Cleveland did not go to Princeton, N. J., with his family, but is taking recreation shooting ducks in North Carolina waters.

Secretary Olney has definitely con cluded not to accept the professorship of international law at Harvard, tendered him by President Elliott, but will resume his law practice in Boston. Secretary Herbert will locate in Washington as a lawyer.

At noon Thursday Hon. G. Atkinson, (Rep.) took the oath of office on the front steps of the State capitol as Governor of West Virginia



MRS. McKINLEY IN HER INAUGURATION GOWN

New Hydraulic Tool. Among the latest novelties in the machine shop is a hydraulic tool for removing the heads of steel and Iron rivets, and intended to supersede the present system of cutting them off by hammer and chisel. The new tool is of the portable type, eighteen inches long and is operated by means of hyis controlled by a small hand lever and drives a chisel-shaped cutter of chilled steel against the rivet head, shearing it off flush with the surface of the plate. the cutter can be readily removed for sharpening.

This is a euphemistic age. A thief nowadays is called a "kleptomaniac," a murderer is called a "psychic epileptic" and in Chicago an Alderman is called "one of our best citizens."

Augusta Chronicle: Georgia can raise better hogs and cattle than the West; better turnips than Nova Scotla. and at least equals Maryland in terrapin and oysters. Her fish supply is superb along the coast and in the water courses of the inland. Experts say that she has a gold belt superlor to that of the Pacific States. Her possum and 'taters cannot be surpassed. draulic power. The hydraulic pump Her peaches do not challenge those of Cailfornia or Delaware, but easily take first rank, and if her Indian peach were revived there would be no kind of comparison. Texas raises more cotton, but Texas is nowhere in manufacture of the fabric in rivalry with Georgia. We regret to say that Georgia is delinquent in one thing-she apparently prefers to patronize products away from home, when her own home industries are just as good and can be had at better rates.